The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,224.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

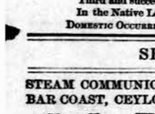
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May.	Leave Colombo	May.
,, Rutnagherry	12	,, Galle	19
,, Vingoria	12	,, Negapatam	21
,, Carwar	13	,, Pondicherry	23
,, Mangalore	14	,, Madras	24
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	26
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Beypore	15	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Cochin	16	,, Gopalpore	28
,, Tuticorin	17	,, False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

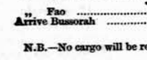
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	5
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Fao	5
,, Guadur	23	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	25	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Linga	28	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	31	,, Guadur	16
	June.	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Fao	1	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Bussorah	2		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



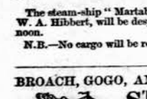
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

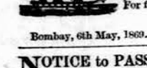
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

With Prompt Despatch.



THE fine A. 1 ship "Foam," Captain Nankivell, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Star of the South," Smith, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Dublin," from Glasgow, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain, on account and risk of the consignees.

Captain Waugh will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

FINLAY CLARK, & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain Waugh.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of

SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.

Birmingham,

London Office, 10, Rood Lane, E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

RYLAND & MARTINEAU,
Solicitors to the said Company.

Birmingham, August, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £44 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mazdi.
1 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of May instant, an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for an order empowering Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator of the said Company, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, with power to conduct in England any matters connected with such liquidation which can more conveniently be conducted there, and to sanction the appointment of William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett as his attorney.—Dated this 7th day of May 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL.
Attornies to the said Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction—

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and in the matter of the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

Pursuant to leave this day granted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th day of May, instant, an application will be made to the said Judge, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, the Liquidator of the said Company, for an order empowering him, the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator, as aforesaid, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, with power to conduct in England any matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company that can most conveniently be conducted there, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company in Bombay during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as his attorney.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1869.

AGLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Attornies for the said Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th instant, an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order empowering Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator of the said Company, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, with power to conduct there, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as his attorney.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the East India Trading and Banking Company.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 14th instant, an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order empowering Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator of the said Company, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as his attorney.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the National Financial of India, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 14th inst., an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order empowering Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, Liquidator of the said Company, to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as his attorney.

KEIR PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1869.

PORTMANTEAUX,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps ; and strong tumbler locks.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Solid leather, measuring 19 by 12 by 8 inches, each	27 0	30 0
Best Brown Basil, of same dimensions, each	18 8	21 0
Super enamelled black, bound with brown leather, each	16 0	18 0

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps ; and strong tumbler locks.

Super enamelled black, bound with leather, measuring 39 by 15 by 13½ inches, each	27 0	30 0

BULLOCK TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and stout buckled straps, passing completely over the cover ; and strong tumbler locks.

Best enamelled white, bound with brown leather, measuring 42 by 15 by 15 inches, each	36 0	40 0

A large assortment of

TRAVELLING BAGS,

CARPET, CARRIAGE, COURIER, HAND, LINEN, AND MONEY ;

and a variety of

DRESSING BAGS & CASES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received by the steamer "sumatra,"

At reduced price, 10 as. per shilling.

Narrative of the British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia, by H. Rassam, 2 vols	Rs. 17 8
Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, by C. West	10 0
The Military Forces of the Crown, by C. M. Clode, vol. 1	13 0
An Improved Method of Extraction of Cataract, by J. R. Wolfe	1 10
Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear, by A. Y. Trottsch	13 8
English and French and French and English Dictionary, by A. Spiers	11 4
The Book of the Landed Estate, by R. E. Brown	13 0
Sketches from Nature in Water-colours, by A. Fanley	13 0
Adventures in the Apache Country, by J. R. Brown	5 8
Roundabout Papers, by W. M. Thackeray	4 12
The Origin of the Seasons, considered from a Geological point of view, by S. Mossman	6 8
History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne, by W. E. H. Lecky, 2 vols	17 8
A New and Successful Mode of treating certain Forms of Cancer, by A. Marsden	4 4
Manual of Skin Diseases, by Dr. T. Fox	3 12
The Science of Arithmetic, by Cornwell and Fitch	3 0
Algebra for the use of College & Schools, by E. Todhunter.	4 12
Manual of Brigade Drill, by Captain W. D. Malton	1 10
Outlines of Modern Geography, by A. Mackay	0 10
The Silver Sunbeam, by J. Towler	6 4
Voices of the Prophets, by C. J. Vaughan	4 12
Hans Breitmann's Barty & other Ballads, by C. G. Leland	0 10
The Lady of the Lake, by Sir W. Scott	1 0
Pioners of Civilization	2 4
Papers for thoughtful Girls, by Sarah Tytler	0 12
A handbook of Uterine Therapeutics, and of Diseases of Women, by E. J. Tilt	6 4
Pharmacopeias of the London Hospitals, by P. Squires	3 0
A Ritual of Freemasonry	2 4
Manual of Commercial terms in French, by P. Spiers	3 0
Physical Education, by A. Macharen	4 12
Characteristics of Christ's Teaching, by C. J. Vaughan	4 12
The Mohegan Maiden, and other Tales	0 10
Infantry Sword Exercise	0 8
The Arabian Nights Entertainment	0 10
Leo, a Novel, by D. Cook	1 4
Official Monthly Army List for April	1 0
Official Navy List for April	1 10
World of Fashion for April	0 12
Le Follett ditto	1 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO GENTLEMEN, residing in the Fort, invite a third Gentleman to chum with them. Apply by letter to T., "Bombay Gazette" office.

WANTED, to purchase, four new or second-hand Ship's Boats, 20 to 25 feet in length—new teak wood built boats preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th May, 1869.

CONSIGNMENT of WINES for H. M.'S 39TH REGIMENT.—The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, are directed to dispose of a shipment of Wines, made for H. M.'s 39th Regiment (whose departure for India has been postponed) by Messrs. Tod Heatly & Co., of London. It consists of

Sherries,
Clarets,
Champagne and Moselle,
Port,
Brandy,
Hock,
Gin and Liqueurs,

and a liberal allowance will be made on the shipment, if taken over in its entirety.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday the 12th instant, from parties willing to undertake the following works :—

1. Putting up two Iron Latrines and constructing Privies in the County Jail and House of Correction, Bombay.
2. Constructing a building for small-pox and cholera patients in the House of Correction, Bombay.
3. Constructing a 2-warf wall surrounding the garden beds in front of the Dining Bungalow at Government House, Malabar Point.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

The plans and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours at the office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency,

Bombay, 7th May, 1869.

TUMBLER COVERS,

Of the best Electro Plate,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain, 3½ inch diameter, for Beer, or Wine and Water, Tumblers	per dozen. 36 0	40 0
Fluted, of same size	per dozen. 42 0	48 0
Plain, 4½ inch diameter, for Soda Water Tumblers	per dozen. 42 0	48 0
Fluted, of same size	per dozen. 48 0	54 0

Indispensable in districts infested with winged insects.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Genuine White Lead, in 28 lb. tins	per tin 7 8	8 4
Do. do. ,, in 56 ,,	,, 14 8	16 8
Finest Red ,, in 56 ,,	,, 11 8	13 0
Do. Black Paint, in 7 ,,	,, 2 8	2 0
Do. Patent Driers, in 7 ,,	,, 2 2	2 8
Best English Boiled Oil, in 5 gals. drums	per gal. 3 2	3 8
Do. Raw Linseed Oil	,, 2 12	3 4
Do. Rectified Spirits of Turpentine	,, 3 8	4 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Margaux, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842 ;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	,, 20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	,, 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 42
do. Hock	do.	,, 23
do. Moselle	do.	,, 22
do. Moselle	do.	,, 22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	,, 30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints 31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts 22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints 23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabst mann Son	Quarts 54
do.	do.	,, 48
Marcobrunner	do.	,, 30
Bockentel Steinwein	do.	,, 24
Liobfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	,, 18
Hochheimer	do.	,, 26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	,, 32
Rudesheimer	do.	,, 36

CLARETS.

Bages Paulinc	R. G. Hobbs & Co	,, 34
Milon Paulinc	do.	,, 34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	,, 28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	,, 24
Chateau de Franda	do.	,, 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	,, 24
Chateau Leoville	do.	,, 19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine	do.	,, 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	,, 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	,, 24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	,, 22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	,, 30
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co	,, 24
Old Cognac	do.	,, 30
Absinthe	do.	,, 20
Burgundy Porto	do.	,, 12
do.	do.	,, 16
Best Old Cognac	do.	,, 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	,, 30
Brandy	John Bakes	,, 15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	,, 20
Magenbitter	Mocius Roberts	,, 20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE !!!

ANOTHER GREAT PRODUCTION!

"THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS."

WITH GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW SONGS, DANCES, LOCAL HITS, AND BOHOTE MUSKKERRY.

ON SATURDAY, 8TH MAY,

Will be presented the New Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

Giaffir (the usurping Pacha of Abydos, of whom, having no right whatever to the title, we may say his offence is rank) ..... Mr. South.
Selim (his supposed Son, a fast (and loose) young Oriental Guardsman, with a penchant for cigars, latch-keys, and late hours —in short, a regular young Turk) ..... Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mirza (the Pirate of the Isles, and terror of Abydos—an individual whose ablutionary habits are confined to scrubbing his decks and securing the seas—a pattern pirate—although supposed to be doubly dyed, warranted not to wash) ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Osman Bey (an elderly Timarin Chieftain, who is certainly old and ugly enough to know better) ..... Mr. Pollock.
Muley ; (subordinate Pirates, anything but) Mr. Deering.
Sadi ; pretty scoundrels ..... Mr. Herbertc.
Haroun (a mysterious Nubian Slave) ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Bensalla (a mute Attendant and a dumb Waiter) ..... Mr. Cull.

GUARDS, SLAVES, PIRATES, AND ATTENDANTS.

Zulieka (the Pearl of Abydos—Giaffir's "One Fair Daughter," whose slightest glance is sufficient to give the most unsuscepti ble heart an (Oliver) twist) ..... Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Zobeide (her hand (some) maiden, mistress of the robes, and curator of the crinoline department) ..... Miss F. Wiseman.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Scene I.—SALOON IN THE PACHA'S PALACE AT ABYDOS.

A sweet spot and a despot—"Where's your elder brother ?"—dissension between Selim and his supposed parent—a dread resolve—arrival of the belle (the Audience providing the clapper) —a gentle hint—a modest proposal and rash eruption on the part of Selim—departure of the bully and arrival of the billet—"What ? No ! Can it be ?"—the assignation, the declaration, and the peroration.

Scene II.—GARDENS OF THE PALACE.

A serious, and luckily a very short one.

Scene III.—SOMEWHERE OR ANOTHER IN ABYDOS.

The romance of Zulieka, the reverse of Zobeide, and the perfidy of the pirates—sudden appearance of the Abydos Bogtrey—Mirza questions Zobeide on the verb Amo Amas, and begs of her to aim at his head—Mirza having scene her indulges in a scena, (please give this word its Anglican pronunciation,) on his own account.

Scene IV.—THE PIRATE'S HAUNT.

The secret of the Aphis Vastator of Abydos—the long-lost Son —universal beer and double ex-tacy of everybody.

Scene V.—APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.

Osman Bey's love does not run as smoothly as might be wished —De Lunatico Inquirendon—Midsummer Madness—Zulieka cuts up father and executes her pas—refusal to love, honor, and o-Bey —agony of every one.

Scene VI.—TERRACE ON THE SHORES OF THE HELLESPONT.

BALLET OF ALMAS.

To be followed by the

WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EVOLUTIONS

Of Signor Spindleshankerini's Perfo ming Dervishes, unrivalled in grace, strength, and daring, and entitled the

FEATS OF THE BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Astounding acts of daring ! perilous feats ! ceiling walking, and la perche by Davoni Carsonini. The flying trapeze, by Signor Dhoringhi, Olympian Games by Signor Richardsoni and Mons. Herberte.

GENERAL JOLLITY !

The performance will commence with the popular Comedy in one Act, called,

DELICATE GROUND,

OR PARIS IN 1793.

Citizen Sangfroid ..... Mr. H. Richardson
Alphonze de Grandior ..... Mr. E. D. Haygarth
Pauline ..... Mrs. Richardson.

After which the highly successful Ethiopian sketch,

THE HAUNTED HOUSE,

OR, WHO'S AFRAID ?

Introducing the Celebrated

PHANTOM CHORUS

FROM "LA SONNAMBULA,"

Supported by Messrs. Carson, Herberte and South.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. Richardson
Musical Director ..... Signor Zelman.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by Jeffrey & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh, to be had at the Godown of the undersigned, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts, and Rs. 3-8 per dozen for Pints.

Bombay, 5th May, 1869. LYON & Co.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, for sale at the following prices, cash, delivered at the godowns in casks only :—

Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.)	Rs. 4	8 per doz,
Pints (do. do. 8 ,,)	,, 3	0 ,,

Apply to the Godown-keeper at Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ... ... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 3-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Boothwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 2½ per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frenerick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 ,,
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1 ,,
Do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The market was rather dull to-day.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 1d 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Chin	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Forster, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Service, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Forster, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Lowndes, Lieutenant, 93rd Highlanders, on furlough, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th May, 1869.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surgeon-Major W. Peach, M. D., to the medical charge of the 9th Regt. N. I., vice Brown, proceeded to Egypt.

Assist. Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, on general duty Presidency division.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH MAY.

London ... Cotton ... £1 10s. 0d. per ton.
Cases ... £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0 „
Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
Iron Ships Cotton ... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. „
Wooden Ships „ ... £0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. „
Liverpool Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles ... £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. „
Seeds ... £0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre ... Cotton ... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. „
Coffee. ... £0 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers up to 7th May ... £5 0s. 0d.
„ from 15th to 1st June ... £4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d. „
China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ... Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3 to 3¼ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas nominal.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Oriflamme	Hughes	Liverpool, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Ceres	Cochrane	Galle.
	British Flag	Mills	Liverpool.
	Nimrod	Lowther	Cochin.
	Alarie	Thickstone	Liverpool.
	Elentheria	Butchart	Liverpool.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship James Childs, Kingcome, to Bussorah.
Ship Prince Leopold, Irvine, to Callao.
Ship Hannah Law, Black, to Liverpool.
Ship Prince Oscar, Long, to Liverpool.
Ship Northumberland, Ford, to Moulmein.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 6th, 8 P.M.—Mail steamer "Orissa" sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, 6th, 9 P.M.—Mail steamer "Decan" sailed for Suez.
MADRAS, 7th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat," from Galle, in sight.
BUSSREE, 7th, 10, A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Bussrah, arrived.
JASK, 7th, 2 P.M.—Steamer "Elphinstone" arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 2 Chehuba (s) ... Corkendale ... Moulmein, April 24.
Arabia (s) ... Ballantyne ... Bombay, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 2 Meiman (s) ... ...
Iron Duke ... ...
Monmouthshire ... ...
Helen R. Cooper ... ...
Chandelier ... ...
Babington ... ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 2 Decean (s) ... Kellock ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May 1 Brisbain ... Thomas ... Coconada.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 2nd May, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	70,904	15	9
Merchandize	2,99,258	13	9
Electric Telegraph	976	1	0
Earth Trains	4,580	12	0
Total Rs.	3,75,730	10	2
Corresponding week last year open 873½ Miles ... Total Rs.	3,65,645	7	10
Increase	10,084	2	4

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

604 Foam, Nankivell—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1003 Prosperine, Brogger—Rimington & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1293 Dilharree, Bissett—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1909 Accrington, Christie—W. Nicol & Co.
1376 B. Ambaidass, McJones—John Farrar & Co.
1074 Beverley Castle, Nicholas—Rogers & Co.
1319 Bryard, Jackson—W. Nicol & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1170 Botanist, Edger—R. Steuart & Co.
1330 British Peer, Davis—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—G. F. Pim & Co.
1120 Carlisle, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1169 Cherwell, Hawes—E. Bates & Co.
995 Childers, Williamson—W. Nicol & Co.
989 City of Lahore, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan.'25
1206 Erato, Fletcher—W. Nicol & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Thomson—Remington & Co.
1066 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
1034 Ivanhoe, Robertson—Timmins, Wormald & Co.
1360 Longwood, Hiscock—Volkart Brothers.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Stenhouse & Co.
987 Omaha, Ballard—H. B. Touche & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cornwell—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Quorn, Rice—Lawrence & Co.
1259 Rathfern, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.
1285 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—L. A. and A. Company.
1383 Royal Alexandra, Browning—Lawrence & Co.
1208 Sapphire, Leiders—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1119 Schleswig Bride, Banson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
850 Sleeve Bloom, Leask—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1039 St. Fillans, Nelson—Remington & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Loutill—W. Nicol & Co.
812 Unrivalled, Hodgeon—E. Bates & Co.
1050 Weathersfield, Richardson—Remington & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1092 Eumenides, Tramar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1112 Freshope, Ramsay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
781 Martaban, Fife—Volkart Brothers.
1241 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—R. H. Cama.
700 Trinidad, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

719 Kurrachee, Gilmore—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS, &c.

264 John & Mary, Grey.
1160 Royal Alfred, Whiting—G. F. Pim & Co.

FOR MAULMEIN.

1060 Clutha, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

875 Fanny Weir.
812 Northumberland, Ford—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR GALLE.

384 Strathblane, Poe—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

431 Miltiades, Lidbech—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

815 Prince Alfred, Thirkell—Blackwell & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

401 Eck, Nobb—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG†

2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1043 Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

509 Alfred the Great, Steward—M. N. & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

624 Alice, Windermere—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1296 Abyssinian, Davis—Owen & Okell.
1420 City of Liverpool, Whiteford—W. Nicol & Co.
1314 Indian Empire, Wallace—Finlay Clark & Co.
1207 Prince Leopold, Irvine—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1102 Seaforth, Terfry—Coupland & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1296 British Sovereign, Reed—Finlay Scott & Co.
1199 City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 Connemara, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.
1151 Corra Linn, Lamont—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1132 Ethiopia (s), McCallum—B. I. S. N. Co.
1042 Florine, Stobs—G. F. Pim & Co.
1217 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1199 Seaforth, Woodward—Stenhouse & Co.
1491 Slieve Donard, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
999 Sophia Joakim, Singen—W. Nicol & Co.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1775 Carnatic (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co. (Str. May 5.)
2200 Magdala, (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.
1776 Rangoon (s), Baker—P. & O. Co. (Str. May 8.)
2201 Sumatra (s), White. (22nd May.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

553 Lauretta, McPherson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
513 Martaban (s), Hibbert.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

543 Viscount Sandon, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Gracig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
897 Koina (s), Colliver.

FOR BUSSORAH.

756 James Childs, Crockett—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MANILLA.

1208 Dilharree, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.;

272 Amy Warwick, Bebbin.
375 Castle, Nisted.
505 Elizabeth, Owen.—Owen & Okell.
296 Elizabeth Henderson—Hahn, Kuhn & Co.
563 Faiz Allum, Kneen—Abdool K. A. Raymon.
526 Hera, Foe.
475 Kusrovie, Machon.
496 Pehlwan, Boyd—Moola Abdool Cadur.

NOT FIXED.

1186 Bombay (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
813 City of Dublin, Waugh—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1724 Curlew, Humphry—H. B. Touche & Co.
1659 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
843 Ellen, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.
1246 Eurydice, Betts—Blackwell & Co.*
481 Fathel Barry, Nacoda.
1324 French Empire, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.
669 Futtel Manon, Nacoda.
1165 Guinea, Cumming—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1341 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1319 Indus, Rick—P. & O. Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
664 Mary Ann—N. J. Abraham.
437 Meera Hassain, Krokstedt.
1249 Mirella, Whife—Coupland & Co.
1369 Oriflamme, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1161 Owangandy, Ainslie—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1283 Palmas, Card—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1088 Peckforton Castle, Guthrie—Coupland & Co.
1171 Pembroke Castle, Ogilvie—W. Nicol & Co.
1103 Pride of the Ocean, Duke.
1380 Royal Arthur, Ringston—Lawrence & Co.
1388 Royal Sovereign—W. Cooper.
1199 Robert Lees, Wilkins.
1491 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Star of the South, Smith—J. Campbell & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
1244 Vicksburg, Strachan—W. Nicol & Co.
638 William Stewart, Cock.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—May 5th, at Broach, Mr. Andrew Anderson, Foreman Diver, Nerbudda Bridge, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—May 3rd, of cholera, at the Sailors' Home, Calcutta, Mr. F. H. Marshall, Superintendent of the Home, aged 51.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BRUNTON—April 19th, at Adamipully, near Cuddapah, of brain fever, R. Law Brunton, Esq., C. E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WARREN—April 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Falkland Warren, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLNUTT—RAE—April 30th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, George Kingston Allnutt, Esq., Gwalior Survey, to Anna Amanda, youngest daughter of James Rae, Esq.

DEATH.

HOGG—April 28, at Meean Meer, at the house of Major W. Wroughton, William Dinwiddie Hogg, Captain. B. S. C., Executive Commissariat Officer, Ferozepore, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

We have just received from the Government of the Punjab a "Memorandum on the Belooch Tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan District," by Captain Minchin, formerly Deputy Commissioner there, and now Political Superintendent of the contiguous State of Bhawulpoor. It is one of the Selected Papers. The writer left the district in March 1866, and his account, confessedly a continuation of Major Pollock's, is brought down to that period. The date is distant, but conditions, habits, and modes of life and of government do not change materially in three years, this essay, no doubt, is a fair representation of the frontier life. The district is peopled by Belooch tribes who are supposed to have migrated from Kurdistan; they say, themselves, that they came from Aleppo about three centuries and a half ago. Some went to Delhi with Humayoon Shah, and it was not until the age of Akbar that the three Deras were settled. There does not seem to be any great certainty in their traditionary annals, but the tomb of their leader Mir Chakur, says Captain Minchin, is still to be seen at Sat Gurra, near Googaira. From an appendix we learn that there are ten tribes. The Kusranis number 2,726, the Bozdars 3,776, the Cosas 5,620, the Sugaris 5,120, the Goorchanis 1,668, the Dreeshuks 1,960, the Muzaris 2,509, the Boogtees 1,250, and the Murrees 2,074; giving a total of 26,703 *men*. They live in villages greatly varying in population, many reside in the hills beyond the border. They are governed by their own chiefs under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner, who rules the tribes and generally transacts the business of Government through this natural native machinery. It is a work of considerable difficulty, demanding great tact, patience, and sureness of judgment. There are not only the ordinary crimes to deal with, but the special difficulty arising from quarrels between tribe and tribe and blood feuds thereon ensuing. Captain Minchin, however, made his path less rugged by working on the people through their Chiefs, whose power and responsibility he thinks it of the greatest importance to maintain. Through them the Frontier Militia is organized and managed; the police worked; the improvement of agriculture and the maintenance and increase of irrigation conducted. Many of the Chiefs are not only brave and hardy, but ready to promote and come forward to initiate schemes for adding to the common resources of the district. Despite their tendency to violence, their wantonness in taking life, their thefts, one is inclined to form the opinion that, on the whole, these Belooch tribes are people not incapable of great improvement. More than one Chief is invested with honorary judicial and police powers on his own estates, and is eager to promote education; they often act effectively in checking border raids or recovering stolen property; and they make excellent police officers. "We have in the Belooch tribes of the Derajat," says Captain Minchin, "a manly, chivalrous race, and amongst their Chiefs some liberal, minded, public-spirited individuals, who thoroughly appreciate the efforts made to improve their position, and have endeavoured to fulfil the trust reposed in them by a thoroughly conscientious performance of their duties." But it is as impossible to eradicate crime in the Dera Ghazi Khan country as it is in London. Cattle and horses are frequently left to stray about as they please, a prey to the first reiver who passes by. Then women are at the bottom of most troubles here as elsewhere. Upon these points Captain Minchin says—

"Crime varies greatly according to the seasons, the worst months are always August and September. The khurreef sowings have then been completed and the crops are not ripe, so that the people have no occupation. Murders are most common in the spring, which I can only account for on the fact recorded in Tennyson's line—'In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love,' as adultery is the usual cause for this offence. The old story of the judge who asked 'who is she?' in every case brought before him is peculiarly applicable to this district. Women are at the bottom of almost every case, and a charge of adultery is often veiled under the euphemism of a charge of house-trespass. Half the cattle thefts are caused by the utter carelessness of the zemindars: in the summer months they turn them out loose, whether horses, bullocks, &c., to graze, and only look after them occasionally, and there is nothing whatever to prevent their being carried off by any one who likes to appropriate them. On the border this naturally incites the Belooches to steal them. The cattle generally wander up the passes in search of grass and water, and are beyond British territory when carried off."

In many respects the most interesting pages of the Memorandum are those which refer to irrigation. "The cultivated area of the district may be divided into two classes, the *Puchad*, or lands irrigated by the hill streams, and the *Scinde*, or lands within the influence of the river, whether watered by canals, wells, or the yearly inundation." At first the lands were all assessed too highly, but successive reductions, since 1854, have brought down the assessment to a fair level, and given satisfaction to the people. While the fields lying among or close to the hills are dependent on the rains, the lot of the happier dwellers in the canal and inundation region is scarcely more enviable. The canals require constant attention to remove the silt, the bunds demand perpetual watchfulness; and it is gratifying to read of the energy and enterprise of the varied proprietary classes, not only in conserving the old, but in constructing new water-courses. The Government, it need scarcely be said, readily seconds the efforts of the proprietors, suggests, sanctions, aids the schemes of improvement. The following passage will show that the system of irrigation was antecedent to our rule. It would have been more valuable had the blank been filled up:—

"At the commencement of British rule there were canals working in the district. Those in the upper portion, viz., the Manka, Kotee, Kustooree, Summoondree, Dingana and Sahiba, are said to have been excavated under the orders of Mahomed Goojur, the then ruler of the country, about 1761 A. D. These canals were carefully looked after by the Sikh rulers, who organized a system of statute labor for these yearly clearances, under the name of 'chers'; they were paid at the rate of 3 rupees per mensem, half in kind and half in money, and sometimes with a seer of attah and a pie per man per diem, which has continued down to the present time, although for the past two years they have been cleared by contract in lieu of statute labor. The canals in the lower portion of the district, the Doondee, Kootub and Kadra, were excavated by the Mukdoom, a wealthy Syud of Seetpoor, which was then on the right bank of the Indus and in the Mithunkote Sub-Division, and has only been transferred by a change in the course of the stream to the left bank and Moozuffurgurh district within the last forty years. He obtained a grant from Nadir Shah, empowering him to collect the revenue on these canals. He then induced the zemindars to assist him in this work, remitting to them the half share of the Mahsool or Government demand. This must have been about the year 1739 A. D. His descendants are still living at Seetpoor, and the Mukdoom receives a share of the profits as abiana on many of these lands, and it is highly probable that he will endeavor to revive his claim on others now that most of these canals are being re-excavated. In August 1861, Mussoo Khan, Nootkani, applied for permission to excavate a canal in the Sungur tuhseeldari at his own expense, and to obtain the farm of the lands irrigated by the canal at the present lease for a term of 20 years, and to be vested with the proprietary rights; having no children of his own, he was anxious to leave some memorial by which his name should be handed down to future generations, and a better project than that of excavating a canal could not be devised. His application was submitted for the orders of Government, but he was permitted to commence the excavations."

Since then the system has received a much more extensive development, and the work is still going on. The best characteristic of all is the enterprise of the proprietors, who, during the four years preceding March 1866, spent Rs. 1,50,000 on a series of important works towards the executing of which the Government contributed an equal share. But several works have been effected at the sole expense of individual proprietors. The number of acres irrigated by wells, canals, inundation, and hill streams is no less than 223,941. We may wind up this sketch of the districts with these emphatic words from the Memorandum:—"The prosperity of the district is in a very great measure dependent on the good management of these canals. As one of the Tehseeldars said to me lately, 'if the canals work well and the supply channels are properly managed, people obtain employment, the price of grain is lowered, and the zemindars are not obliged to take to theft to live or get into debt, so that it materially affects the civil, and criminal administration of the district'"—words which indicate a whole administrative policy.

THE *Times of India* says that the following propositions are identical and differ only in "form;" to wit, *his* statement that "the presence of the Russians on the Oxus is little more than a figure of speech"—*ours* that "Russia has been potentially present throughout the whole basin of the Oxus ever since her troops entered Samarcand." Such being the mental condition of our contemporary comment is superfluous, controversy impossible. He "will never be 'ware of his own wit until he wreak his shins against it;" a fact of which, happily for him, he is utterly ignorant.

MAJOR E. M. G. COOPER, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, vice Lieutenant Colonel Church, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

THE following order has been confirmed by the Government of Bombay:—Northern Division Order, dated 12th April 1869, directing Brigadier General Taylor to assume command of the Division, vice Major General Tapp, C.B., proceeding on medical certificate.

COLONEL J. C. GRAVES, C.B., Commandant 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed an honorary aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H. E. the Viceroy.

THE "Delhi Gazette" asserts that "just before Amir Shere Ali Khan entered the Khyber, he sent a telegram to Her Majesty the Queen, direct, and received a reply by return. The messages interchanged were of congratulation and good will."

THE patriarchal age is revived. Witness the following "domestic occurrence," which we cut from the columns of the "Indian Daily News":—

NELSON.—On the 1st May, John Baillie Nelson, Esq., C. E., aged, 664, deeply regretted.

FROM a telegram in the "Pioneer," in reference to the case of the "Englishman," we learn that when Captain Fenwick appeared and assumed the responsibility of publications in the "Englishman," the printer was released, and that though letters from persons who contributed towards paying Mr. Tayler's fine were read, names were not divulged.

IN recognition of the distinguished character and merits of the late Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., and of the services rendered by his ancestors to the British Government, the Government of India has conferred upon his son, Koomar Rajendra Narain Deb, the title of "Rajah Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we observe, has lately decided that civil surgeons are bound to attend and afford medical aid to native deputy magistrates. This decision has been made public owing to the refusal of Doctor Mantell, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to attend on the Deputy Magistrate of that station, Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, on the plea that Government left it optional with him to do so or not at his pleasure.

IT is reported from Burmah that cholera had considerably abated at Akyab. The posting up of circulars in the bazaars at Mandalay from Captain Sladen, announcing the opening of the Agency Court, and that all persons claiming to be British subjects were at once to register their names at his office, has caused some excitement amongst the native population. The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the British were coming to take possession, and that it was a ruse to get as many people as possible to declare themselves in their favour. The circular was torn down in many places, the people declaring that the king was no more king, but no disturbance occurred.

COL. G. W. G. GREEN, C.B., was gazetted as having a good service pension conferred upon him "in room of Major-General Sir H. W. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased." It should have been "in room of Lieutenant-General G. Campbell, C.B., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance." A similar correction is made in the case of Col. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., who gets his pension in room of Major-General Sir H. W. B. Edwardes, not in room of Major-General G. Campbell.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes extradition treaties concluded with the State of Jeypore and the Chief of Doongurpoor.

THE Government of India has declared that the provisions of Act VIII. of 1869, an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be applicable to the province of Mysore.

THE Governor General in Council has delegated authority to the Collector of Dharwar, who is both the Magistrate of the District and the Political Agent of Savanoor, to receive reports and give orders in cases falling under Act I. of 1849 and arising in his jurisdiction.

MR. R. C. OLDFIELD is appointed to officiate as Judge of Bareilly.

IT is intended to establish telegraph offices both at Secunderabad and Chudderghaut.

MAJOR H. BASEVI has been appointed to officiate as second in command of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry.

THE captain and missing crew of the Italian barque, the "Pellegrina Madre," are reported to have arrived safely at Maulmein.

THE first number of the "Punjab Gazetteer" is expected to appear in the course of June next. It is edited by Mr. Lepel Griffin and Mr. Baden Powell conjointly.

DR. G. W. LEITNER, Principal Government College, Lahore, has been granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on urgent private affairs, from the 1st July. Mr. Ellis, Professor in the Delhi College, will officiate for Dr. Leitner.

CONSEQUENT upon the departure on leave to Europe of the Rev. F. G. Lys, we believe that it is certain that the Rev. B. O'M. Deane wishes to exchange to North Black Town, and in that event the Rev. J. Tanner from Trevandrum will be posted to South Black Town. It is not unlikely that the Rev. G. Warlow will soon be appointed to officiate at the Cathedral.—*Madras Times.*

THE Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana reports that the weather of late has been unseasonable, and that the hopes which had been entertained of a moderately good spring harvest in that part of India have not been fulfilled. In Ajmere, which is the centre of Rajpootana, and where commerce is most free, the price of wheat fell to 8½ seers on the 13th February last, and the price of barley to 10 seers. On the date, 12th April, the price of wheat was 7½ seers, and barley 10 seers. This is much dearer than was anticipated, and there is reason to apprehend considerable distress until the next crop begins to ripen in September.

THE Courts Martial Returns of British regiments serving in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, furnished to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army in India under the G. O. dated 16th November 1831, are to be discontinued for the future.

IN reply to an enquiry from the Accountant-General of Madras, whether the seven days in addition to travelling, allowed to a Covenanted civil servant or a military officer in civil employ, transferred from one station to another, should be spent by the transferred officer at his old or his new station, the Government of India has stated that it is unnecessary to prescribe a rule on the subject.

IN reply to the Bengal Government, the Government of India states that orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of medical officers officiating in any of the civil appointments, the salaries of which were fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, but that the allowances of a medical officer acting in any other civil appointment must be regulated by the rules for the grant of acting allowances to military officers in civil employ.

IT is officially explained that the first of the rules regarding travelling allowance to chaplains, which were published in the Notification of the Government of India dated the 7th August 1868, relates to the case of a chaplain whose appointment is changed, whether temporarily or permanently, and the third of those rules to a chaplain temporarily leaving his headquarters on duty without having his station changed, and that, consequently, the phrase in the third rule—"a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations"—must be understood to mean, not a chaplain transferred to an officiating appointment, but a chaplain sent to do duty at a neighbouring station without relinquishing the charge of his own.

UNDER the terms of a Resolution of the 4th July 1861, a Government servant discharged on reduction of establishment with pension, if temporarily re-employed under Government, draws both pension and the pay of the temporary office, provided the aggregate receipts do not exceed the pay of the appointment relinquished at the time of the reduction. In other words, if the pay of the new office be more than, or equal to, the pay of former office, no portion of the pension is allowed to be drawn; but if less, so much of the pension is allowed to be drawn in addition to the pay, as is necessary to make up the aggregate receipts equal to former pay. The Governor General in Council sees no reason why these rules should be restricted only to pensioners employed temporarily, and has directed that, in future, the same rules shall be applied to the cases of Government servants discharged with pension on reduction of establishment, who may be subsequently re-employed on permanent establishments. Special orders of Government are not necessary for the admission of claims under these rules.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has caused it to be notified that at the following stations only are committees to be assembled for the examination of candidates in the "Lower Standard" in Hindoostanee:—Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Fort William, Gowhatty, Landour, Lucknow, Meean Meer, Meerut, Mooltan, Morar, Gwalior, Nynee Tal, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Sealkote, Saugor, Simla, and Umballa.

IN conformity with instructions received from England, and with the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India has notified that the batteries of men in charge of heavy batteries, and mountain batteries Royal Artillery, will be changed every three years, in order that thorough instruction in the different descriptions of arms may fall to the lot of every garrison battery, with the occasional relief of each battery at the hill stations where the mountain batteries are placed.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief in India that in some instances applicants for furlough on *private affairs* have proceeded to the port of embarkation in anticipation of their furlough being sanctioned by Government, attention has been drawn to para. 3 of G. G. O. N. 34 of 1869, and with reference thereto His Excellency has directed that officers shall not be permitted to avail themselves of *preparatory* leave on *private affairs* until they shall have been officially informed that their furlough has been granted by the Government of India.

THE Secretary of State for India has, at the suggestion of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, approved of the depot establishment of Infantry Regiments serving in India being fixed at two captains and three lieutenants. In recommending the change, His Royal Highness observed that many young officers now enter the Staff Corps, and for the purpose of being transferred to the Staff Corps, and for that purpose are anxious to join their regiments in India instead of the depots at Home, in view to qualifying themselves as probationers at as early a period as possible.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has found it necessary to call the attention of commanding officers of the Royal Artillery to the necessity for a strict observance of the prescribed channel of communication in the conduct of routine business, great delay being the result of any deviation from the rules laid down. Artillery officers must address the General Officer in command of divisions and districts, in all matters in which their orders are required, and particularly with regard to the movements of batteries, and the direction as to where practice is to be carried out, as well as in all matters affecting discipline.

THE following extracts from a letter from the Judge Advocate General of the British Army, to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, dated 20th October 1868, have been published to the Army in India, for information and guidance:—"In reply to your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant, (Discharges,) forwarding correspondence (herewith returned) relative to the case of Sergeant . . . . I have the honor to state to you, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that the law officers of the Crown have very lately ruled that, under the terms of the Mutiny Act, a soldier enlisted under the Army Service Act 1847 is, if in receipt of pay, liable to military law for acts done by him after the expiration of his term of service. . . . . The result will be that for the future in all cases, whether the enlistment be under the Act of 1847, the soldier, if in receipt of pay, will be fully liable to military law until he receives his discharge. In accordance with the above observations, Sergeant . . , may be brought before such courts martial as the nature of the case may appear to require."

THE ADMISSION OF HINDOOS INTO MASONIC LODGES.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following interesting letters:—

Government House,
Calcutta, 24th February, 1869.

BABOO PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT, Colcotolah, Calcutta.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by His Excellency Earl of Mayo to say that he fully agrees with the opinion expressed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, (Earl of Zetland) and considers that there is nothing in either the rules or spirit of Freemasonry which prevent persons who do not profess Christianity from being admitted to the order.

His Excellency is, however, of opinion that no power is entrusted in any masonic authority that can control or interfere with the discretion which, by the rules of the order, is vested in each lodge, as to the admission or rejection of candidates for initiation.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.—(Signed) O. T. BURNE, Major, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT, Esq.,
Colootolah, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged to you for the compliment you have paid me in soliciting my opinion on your case. I, however, must ask you to excuse my offering any opinion after your having received the views of the very highest masonic authority, and to whose decision we must all submit, more especially when so clearly expressed. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master has decided that Hindoos may submit their names as candidates for initiation into masonry, but also declares that this cannot interfere with the right inherent in all lodges to decide by ballot, whom they shall admit into their body. This latter rule is of universal application to all classes, and, therefore does not press more hardly on Hindoo applicants than on those of any other creed.—I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,—(Signed) A. J. GREENLOW, Colonel, Provincial Grand Master for Mark Masonry, Past Senior Grand Warden of England.

Rangoon, 26th April, 1867.

THE CASE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

(*Indian Daily News, May 4.*)

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson sat yesterday to hear the rule which was issued against Mr. A. Banks, the printer of the *Englishman*.

Messrs. Kennedy, Paul, and Evans, instructed by Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Upton, appeared for Mr. Banks. The Court was very much crowded.

Mr. Kennedy, before addressing the Court showing cause against the rule, put in an affidavit of Mr. Banks declaring himself to be the printer, and Captain Fenwick the author of the articles alleged to be libellous and defamatory. The learned counsel stated that Captain Fenwick was fully prepared to take upon himself the responsibility which the Court had imposed on the printer, and to answer any proceedings the Court intended to take with reference to the articles in question.

The Court discharged the rule against the printer, and ordered a rule to the same purport to be served upon Captain Fenwick.

Mr. Kennedy then addressed the Court, arguing that the rule ought to be discharged on the ground that Captain Fenwick had written the articles in good faith.

At 5 P.M., when the Court adjourned, the learned counsel had not finished his speech. He will be followed by Mr. Paul. The case is likely to occupy some days.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INCREASE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

The Bank of England has this day raised its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

In the House of Commons last night the Bill for disqualifying the Mayor of Cork from holding office was read a first time, after a long debate. Mr. Disraeli made an animated attack on Government, but Mr. Hardy and other Conservatives supported the measure.

Frequent robberies of arms are again taking place in Cork.

Earl Granville yesterday received a numerous deputation complaining of the government of the Straits Settlements. Earl Granville defended Government, and furnished the deputation with explanations.

Chief Justice Lefroy is dead.

Knight of the Garter is the winner of the Chester Cup.

SPAIN.

It is announced from Spain that the Cortes have voted the articles of the Constitution which relate to religious liberty by a large majority.

LONDON, 5TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 7TH MAY, 10 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 6. / Fives Rs. 8¾. / Fives and a half, Rs. 13.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. ¼th.
Freights, Dead weight, Sugar 17s. 6d.
Jute, £2.
Linseed, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-7.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
Mule Twist, 6 annas, 2 pie.
Market for piece-goods, more doing.
Market for Twist, active.

"THE TIMES" AND THE INDIAN BUDGET.

WE reprint the following extract from *The Times*, because it has been partially quoted by a contemporary, and because such partial quotation was calculated to convey a wrong idea of the views of the leading journal. After describing the substitution of the Income for the Certificate Tax, *The Times* says—

"But this necessity for taxation arises entirely from Sir Richard Temple's theory of ordinary expenditure. He saddles the yearly revenue with no less than a million and a half for the single item of new military barracks, upon which ten millions are to be spent during eleven years; and that a financier of different views, who considered it expedient or justifiable to raise the money by a public loan, could remit taxation, and yet have a better surplus to show than Sir Richard can contrive to obtain by increasing it. Nor would such a financier want tolerably strong arguments in support of his view. It is perhaps wide of the point to urge that he would only be doing what would be done as a matter of course here—what, for instance, as our Correspondent points out, was done by Lord Palmerston when he raised loans for fortification works,—since no comparison can be maintained between the duties of the State in India and England respectively with reference to public works. In India the State, deriving half its income from the land, has a landlord's duties to perform. The governing class, moreover, instead of remaining all their lives in India, sinking money in it, and transmitting accumulations

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday after Ascension Day—May 9th, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 141 and 122.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 14 and 126.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Matins, and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion (with Sermon.) Hymns 121 (Hail the day that sees Him rise) 123 (O Saviour, who for man hast trod), and 124 (Thou art gone up on high.)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon (by the Rev. James Wilson.) Hymns 121, 125 (Jesu, our hope, our heart's desire), 122 (O Lord most High, Eternal King), and 124.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 235 and 335.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 484.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 380, 254, and 14.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Strathblane* (lying outside but above the middle ground) at 11 o'clock.

TWO PARSEES PUNISHED FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Pestonjee Muncherjee and Framjee Cooverjee, aged respectively twenty-nine and thirty years, by profession contractors, were charged with driving a vehicle along Fish Bazaar road, on the 6th instant, in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby injuring a Hindoo lad, named Purmanund Jugjeevan.

The complainant is employed as a shop boy in a ghee shop. On Thursday night about half-past 11 o'clock, he was walking along Fish Bazaar road. A buggy came from behind him and knocked him down. It was being driven furiously. He became insensible, and at about 12 o'clock he came to himself n the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he found he was hurt on his right leg and right thigh, and also on the forehead. The wound on the head was dressed in the hospital. The boy was walking along the right side of the road, which was sufficiently wide to admit of two carriages bring driven abreast. The carriage had come from front of him, and there were two Parsees in it.

Bapoo Gopal, a policeman, said that on the night in question he was standing at his post in Fish Bazaar, when he saw a buggy coming from the Pydhownee direction, and which was being driven very furiously. The policeman called out to lessen the speed, but in vain. He was running alongside of the buggy when its pole struck the complainant on the head and he fell down. The boy was on the left side of the road. He ran ahead of the buggy, but it was not stopped. It turned round into the Parsee gully. One man in it was holding the reins and the other was whipping the horse. The policeman then raised an alarm with the view of stopping the buggy The buggy went to Withulwaree, and he (the sepoy) was there fatigued. It was subsequently stopped by a policeman.

The defendants were also charged with assaulting and resisting a policeman in the execution of his duty.

The Magistrate convicted the defendants and sentenced them to suffer simple imprisonment in the County Jail for a week, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, out of which Rs. 50 was to go to the complainant, and Rs. 5 to the policeman, Bapoo Gopal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF HURST vs. GIBB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As misapprehensions appear to exist in regard to the case of myself *vs.* Captain Gibb, of the ship *Elizabeth Henderson*, I trust I may be allowed a word of explanation.

The *Elizabeth Henderson* was originally tendered to Government, as I understand, for *general* purposes in connexion with the Abyssinian expedition, but, not being required at that time, her tender, along with those of other ships, was rejected. Having subsequently heard that the authorities wanted a small vessel as a gunpowder magazine, I suggested to Captain Gibb that his ship should be tendered as for this *special* purpose; that the rate should be eleven rupees per register ton per month; and that the captain should construct at his own expense the fittings, &c., for the magazine, in such forms and manner as the Government officials should direct. I stipulated that my commission should be two per cent., and twelve annas per register ton per month. These terms were agreed to by the captain and the agents of the ship. They were reduced to writing in the agent's office, and were, there and then, signed by the captain. In other words, an agreement was entered into, *with the knowledge and sanction of the ship's agents*, that the captain should pay me a certain remune, ration for carrying through a certain work. The vessel was taken up by the Government for six months certain, and for such longer period as they might require her. I was paid my commission for the six months; but as the ship was kept on by the Government for eight months, I considered I was entitled to the commission for the extra two months, and therefore brought the action—a friendly one—in the Small Cause Court, in order to submit to the arbitrament of the law, a question about which there appears to be a diversity of opinion, viz.: whether or not, commission having been received *at the outset*, for the six months, extra commission was chargeable for the additional time a ship was retained.

"A. B." states that the Superintendent of Marine employed me to procure tonnage for him. This was not the case; and every merchant in Bombay knows that the invariable practice was to invite tenders for tonnage by advertisement through the public prints. I believe one other vessel only—the *Castle Eden*—tendered for the powder magazine; but as her rate was higher than that of the *Elizabeth Henderson*, she was not taken up.

I place the plain facts of the case before you, and leave you and others to judge whether, under the circumstances, the remarks of your correspondent "A. B." were justifiable. I make no comment.—Your obedient servant,

Bombay, 7th May. W. A. HURST.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, at the Annual Festival of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, said that if the recollection of scenes in this life be permitted us hereafter one of his fondest memories would be the festival dinner of which he had just partaken at the London Tavern. Mr. Johnson in heaven dreaming of the cuisine at the London Tavern must be a delightful object of contemplation for the proprietors of that hostelry. But we do hope that the anticipation will not be realized. Mr. Johnson, indeed, could scarcely have given due consideration to the wines. The London Tavern may be all very well, but within the experience of every man there are too many public and private dinners which, if they cannot be forgotten in this world, should be utterly blotted from remembrance in the next, if it is to be a happy one. Otherwise, what must be the future for Lord Mayors and Aldermen? Whatever corporate errors they may have committed, no one capable of that charity which, as Mr. Johnson went on to say "brings itself home to the bosoms of all men," can willingly contemplate them haunted by an enlightened and eternal memory of their City dinners.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN SUTHERLAND.

HELMSDALE, Monday, April 5.—The gold fever excitement has considerably abated since free digging has been put a stop to, and very little is now heard of the success of the diggers, only it is known that the average luck continues to be maintained. Up to Saturday last 145 licences were issued, so that the number of licences represents the number of diggers at work on the Kildonan and Suisgill burns. A few of those, however, who paid their pound and were not so successful as they expected have got tired of the business and gone home. On the other hand, it is expected that some 40 or 50 additional licences will be given out this week, raising the number of licensed diggers to 200. The Crown royalty of ten per cent. on the value of the gold found was collected on Saturday, but we have not heard what amount was received. The Crown tax has to be paid weekly, we understand. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists in reference to the impost of a pound a month, and the oppressive tax of ten per cent. A digger who earns a pound a week, to meet these requirements, has to pay 7s., leaving only 13s. to himself. Such high terms act as a prohibition to those that can't pay the money in advance. Many would willingly pay from 7s. to 10s. a month who could not raise a pound. It is hoped that the monthly charge will be reduced to such a figure as will enable many of the poor and unemployed people in the neighbourhood to take advantage of the diggings, more especially at a time when no other remunerative work can be procured. No sales of gold could be effected here on Saturday night last. The jewellers having withdrawn their orders, the local agents were not in a position to purchase. The cry from the diggings, therefore, is, "Gold buyers wanted." Several diggers were here on Saturday purchasing materials for tents, and report that they were obliged to leave their lodgings in consequence of the shepherds with whom they live having received notice from their employers that they were not house diggers any longer. The Rev. Mr. Clark preached last night in the old church of Kildonan to a pretty large and attentive audience of diggers. We learn that Mr. Wilson, Inverness, last week purchased gold to the value of £194 14s. 5d., making his entire purchases, up to Saturday £431.—*Northern Ensign.*

THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK.

THE *New York Times* publishes an account of the expenses of living in New York, which scarcely justifies its claim to be considered the most expensive city in the world. The writer calculates that a mechanic, with his wife and three children, cannot live decently on less than 64s. a week in currency, equivalent at the existing exchange to 42s. a week in gold, which seems high; but then he allows 15lb. of meat a week, 2s. 6d. for butter, 9s. for rent, and 7s. for clothing, all in gold. We doubt if a mechanic in London who gave himself equal allowances in those respects could live for much less. It appears also, from a table of prices, that the best meat is 14d. a pound currency, and turkey 10d., cheese, 11d., sugar 7d., and butter 2s., from all which one-third must be deducted to reduce the figures to gold. With the partial exception of butter, the prices are little higher than in London. It is stated, however, that mechanics, unless they belong to very limited trades, do not earn the necessary 17 dollars a week, and that distress in New York is very great. Taxation and protection together have doubled prices, while wages have not risen above 60 per cent., and there is less work to do.—*Spectator.*

GENERAL VON BRANDT'S MEMOIRS.

THE late Prussian General von Brandt, who served n his youth under Napoleon in Spain and Russia, attributes in his memoirs, which are now being published at Berlin, the disasters of the Russian campaign mainly to the want of discipline in the French army and the defective arrangements of its commissariat. The troops, he says, were mostly raw levies, and the disorganization was such, even at the beginning of the campaign, that thousands of soldiers left the ranks to plunder, not only the inhabitants of the country through which they passed, but any straggler from their own army who might fall in their way. Many excellent officers were robbed and murdered in this manner by their own soldiers. As to the burning of Moscow, General von Brandt is opposed to the view that this was an act of Russian patriotism, and thinks that it was rather the effect of an accident. The impression produced by Napoleon on the high society of Warsaw was, he says, anything but favourable. On asking one of the leaders of fashion in the Polish capital what people thought of the Emperor, the general received the following reply, "On le trouve de mauvaises manières, la voix brève et stridente, le ton tranchant et impérieux; il est beaucoup inférieur sous ce rapport au prince Poniatowski, qu'on regarde ici comme le type d'un chevalier comme il faut."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FANCY BALL AT MELBOURNE IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Melbourne Argus.)

THE committee of the Alfred Hospital believed that by getting up a great fancy ball on the occasion of the Duke's present visit they would be complying with a widely-felt desire; and that while they were gratifying the wishes of hundreds of people to whom a grand ball is always welcome and a fancy ball trebly so, they would at the same time be realising a good contribution to the funds of the hospital. The success of last night's ball shows that they attained both objects very completely. They at once afforded a fine evening's amusement and enjoyment to some 1,300 persons, and collected a substantial amount towards their institution. Visitors began to arrive about nine o'clock. There was no formal reception. Every party found their way in for themselves, and strolled about as seemed good in their own eyes. In they came trooping, the old familiar figures. It would appear, from the ceaseless repetition of characters and costumes, that the range of fancy is not so unlimited after all. Personages of history and creations of imagination, crusaders and friars, gondolieers, and vivandieres, naiads of the Grecian mythology, sylphs and Undines of northern fairyland, the houris and peris of Eastern Paradise, warriors and kings, and "monks of the screw," arrived in a constant stream, and gradually the vast hall filled up. At about nine o'clock dancing commenced, and music being supplied by the band of the 14th Regiment and the quadrille band of Mr. Chapman. Dance followed dance in rapid succession. A novelty in the arrangements was the appropriation of the gallery for the use of such visitors as only "wanted to see" the ball without taking any part in it. Of these upwards of a hundred took their places in the gallery and for a time at any rate, seemed to find it very amusing to watch the brilliant crowd below. When the main part of the visitors had gathered in the hall the sight was a picturesque and brilliant one. Those who had been present at former fancy balls, held in the same building, were at once struck by the much greater number of "gentlemen and ladies of the nineteenth century" at the ball of Friday evening. The modern customary suit of solemn black figured very largely. To some extent, perhaps, the variety and brilliancy of the general effect were toned down by the mixture of this unpicturesque element, but on the other hand, the contrast seemed to bring out into individual fancy costumes with prominently. However this may be, the fact that many of the dresses were modern considerably reduced our task in giving the detailed descriptions of costumes. This difference as compared with former balls arose from the fact that the committee thought it advisable to relax the restriction to fancy costume. Their object was to get as large an attendance as possible, and there is no doubt that the relaxation of the rule considerably added to the number present. The number of dresses of that precise description is further reduced by another cause. Many, both ladies and gentlemen, wore costumes that were worn at former balls, and were described then. Why they choose to wear them again is a question that it would be impertinent to put. All the latent ideas of dress that in the ordinary circumstances of life are unable to take shape, and only become realised on the happy occasion of a fancy ball, contributed to the variety, and brilliancy and picturesqueness of last evening's display. Amongst the various characters who were represented, as there were some who attracted attention for the excellence of their make up, and others who excited amusement from their oddity, so there were some who made themselves noticeable on other grounds. For instance, the young man who came as "Lamp-post," and wore a glazed gas-lamp upon his head. The thing, fortunately, did no smash or blow up, or anything of that sort, but it continually made people nervous by the fear that it might. Then there was the gentleman, who walked about in a shroud, with his face powdered, looking as ghastly and corpse-like as possible. He looked like another Lazarus resuscitated for the occasion, to serve as a very disagreeable *memento mori*. He was understood to represent "Death." It may be a very effective weapon, "Sully chose to represent Death but it is not a nice thing to look at, and its presence does not at all tend to add to the pleasures of a fancy ball. There was an excellently made up "Paul Pry," who did what very few tried to do, and that is acted his character as well as he dressed it. There was a Robinson Crusoe in white sheepskin attire, which brought back pleasantly to the mind the late Christmas pantomime and the actor who represented that part, and is now far away. There was a Mary Queen of Scotts, whose appearance at once explained the peculiar power approaching to fascination which that Queen used in former days to exercise on all who came within her spells. The officers of the *Galatea*, some thirty or 40 in number, were present, some in fancy costumes and some in uniform. The same is to be said of the officers of the 14th Regiment, who were also amongst the guests. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was expected, but had not arrived by the time that we had to go to press, although he was still expected. Mr. Moubray, the Mayor of Melbourne, and the Mayoress who wore an evening costume, attended the ball. As the evening advanced the dancing under the inspiriting strains of the music went merrily on. For those who were wearied of the dance there was the promenade of the large hall, where beauty could be seen stealing admiring glances at its reflection in the mirrors as it passed. But, alas for our powers of self-flattery, plainness could be seen admiring itself quite as warmly. Then there was the walk through the gallery of art, and the stroll round the open courts, where the fresh air felt grateful after the heated atmosphere of the ball-room. Of the flirtations that were carried on between characters from whom better might have been hoped—of high born monarchs dangling after bonnie fishwives, of impassioned troubadours and pensive peasants sighing for empresses—it would be vain to speak. A fancy ball is your true equaliser. History tells us of only one King Cophetua who loved a beggar-maid—a dozen kings did that on Friday evening. Then what whimsicalities could be noticed arising from people assuming dresses without assuming the characters. Here was a pantomime clown, and there a Roger Wildrake, who both seemed to have been born under the leaden planet. They were dull, and stiff and formal, and very ill at ease. Did they look on as funeral mutes? But yonder there were a Melancholy Jaques and a Prince of Denmark, who seemed the jolliest fellows alive. Further on there was a Highlandman with a tartan of unknown pattern, and an impracticable claymor. Next we had a Desdemona, who was going on in a way that would justify the jealousy of any Othello without needing the treacherous suggestions of an Iago. Then, how your fancy dress ball tends to introduce fraternity of feeling, and to reconcile old animosities! Here were personages who had for ages figured in history as rivals, or in romance as the contrasted hero and villain, and now they were to be seen taking a friendly drink together. There a Falstaff and a Captain Macheath, both remembering the exploit on Gadshill, drew together, and swore lasting fellowship. And so in dancing and promenading, and flitting and chatting, and taking refreshment as need prompted, the evening wore away, and 12 o'clock brought supper-time. The doors of the supper-room were then thrown open, and a large number crowded in to supper. The arrangements for successive relays were found to work most satisfactorily, and after supper dancing was resumed with great spirit, still continuing while our journal is being printed.

FIGURATIVE SERPENTS.—The common notion about the springing of a serpent is mistaken. Those who have watched the creature say that it gradually uncoils itself before it makes its spring. So is it with the calamities and disasters. There is generally time to do something to avert or avoid them; but we are fascinated by the sense of danger, and watch the uncoiling without doing anything to help ourselves.—*Good Words.*

THE WERDER RIFLE.—The *Prussian Military Journal* has an article on the Werder rifle, now introduced into the Bavarian army, from which we extract the following particulars:—This weapon, a breech-loading gun, which can be fired with great rapidity, is so simple in its construction that a greater simplification can hardly be supposed possible. One of its great advantages is the ease with which the lock can be taken to pieces. On trial it was seen that unpractised hands loading from the pouch fired fourteen to fifteen times a minute, while practised rifl men, when firing eighteen shots a minute, did not once miss a target, four feet broad and nine feet high, at a distance of 200 paces. The balls penetrated a target of four Rheuish feet in height at a distance of 350 paces. This rifle is in every respect equal to those in use in other armies.—*North German Correspondent*, April 3.

£3,000 COMPENSATION FOR A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE case of "Trumble v. The Midland Railway Company" has been tried at Leeds Assizes, and was brought to a close on April 7. Plaintiff, Mr. John Trumble, paper-hanging manufacturer, in Leeds, is 63 years old, and since 1854 has carried on a wholesale business. In 1866 he invested £8,000 in a new building in Basinghall-street, Leeds, for the purpose of promoting a retail trade. On the 16th of April last, he came in the morning from Harrogate to Leeds, and as the train was entering the Wellington Station at Leeds, a Midland train ran into the carriage (a first-class) in which the plaintiff was seated, and injured him and several merchants of Leeds and others. Mr. Trumble is quite incapacitated from doing business, and his pecuniary losses absolute and prospective were estimated at £7,254. He had added £5,000 to his stock, and there had been nothing like a commensurate increase of profits. This was attributed to his unavoidable absence from business, and he had been obliged to take a son into partnership. His ailments in consequence of the accident are, it was said, both spinal and cerebral; but this was disputed, and when he was brought into court to give evidence his attempt to do so was a pitiable failure. He was withdrawn into the judge's private room, and after an hour's opportunity to regain composure an effort was made to take his evidence then in a limited company, but so soon as the accident was named he became hysterical, and the judge said it was a matter for serious consideration whether it was not endangering the man's life to persist in the examination. It was mutually agreed by the counsel in the case to abandon it, but whatever inquiries it was necessary to make from him should be elicited by two medical men in the presence of a short-hand writer. The great fight in the case was whether the plaintiff had been hurt so much as he represented. The jury awarded the plaintiff £3,000 damages.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

WE hold that the frequent presence of England's power wherever her interests lie is most desirable; but that is no reason why Englishmen carrying on enterprises in foreign countries, whether these enterprises be commercial or missionary, should not be trained to pursue them with all possible tact and discretion; and we know of nothing so likely to impress this necessity on their minds as the consciousness that if their want of these qualities leads them into a scrape, there will be nobody but themselves to help them out of it. This may sound a harsh doctrine, but unless England is to keep up, at great cost to herself, a system of intermittent bullying of semi-civilised States, it is a doctrine which must be preached in its integrity. It may be doubted, however, whether Lord Clarendon has made sufficient allowance for the difficulty in which he may at any moment be placed by the operation of the treaty of 1858. England has extorted from the Chinese Government a pledge that no persons teaching or professing the Christian religion shall be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, as well as a permission to all British subjects to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior. Neither of these clauses were the result of any mutually advantageous arrangement. The latter was inserted in obedience to that mysterious moral law which makes it the primary duty of every foreigner to sell to and buy from every Englishman whatever he, the Englishman, wishes to purchase or dispose of, and the second was added to give a whitewash of Christianity to a transaction which stood greatly in need of it. It is to be feared that we have not yet experienced the full inconvenience of either stipulation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NORTHERN HEIGHTS OF LONDON.*

(Saturday Review.)

IT is impossible to set bounds to the onward march by which the extension of London threatens to invade what little of rural or sylvan nature still environs its mass of brick and stone. One by one the green hills or slopes which encircle the London basin are being sapped by the advancing parallels of commonplace villas and terraces. Little as there is in the aspect of these vulgar masses of buildings to suggest the *regia moles* of the poet, there is much to awaken the sigh so natural to a man of taste over the scanty acreage left to the ploughshare or the spade. Ere the last of these meadow and hillside haunts gives way to the incursions of the trowel and the hod, it is well that the task of picturing their charms or chronicling their history should be taken in hand by some writer alive to the interest of the subject, and qualified to act as *vates sacer* to the worthies of old time. In Mr. William Howitt the Northern Heights of London have met with an annalist full at least of hearty good will towards his subject, and qualified by the practice of a long and lubequilliterary life to tell fluently and with ease the tale of a locality which personal residence has made familiar and dear to him. The industry displayed in the compilation of the volume before us entitles him to much praise. We should have been glad of a moresystematic arrangement here and there of the materials he has been at so much pains to collect, as well as of a more critical exactness in his statements of historical or antiquarian details. His narrative, however, is never dry, and his style, though often bumptious, is often lively and picturesque. He has the smooth and easy flow of a practised writer. His book will be welcome to those who wish to possess, in a handy compass and in a readable form, a selection of the better sort of gossip and lower form of history which attaches to this portion of the metropolitan suburbs.

The insatiable appetite for green fields which Cowley deplored in "the monster London" has at all times given rise to complaints, some of which now strike us with as much surprise at their terrors as at the measures they called forth by way of remedy. Mr. Howitt traces pleasantly some of the earliest stages of this alldevouring growth, and the futile attempts to set bounds to its rapacity. Over the whole of these northern heights spread in the time of FitzStephen, one of our oldest topographers (between 1171 and 1192) the vast and quiet forest of Middlesex. Only a step from the busy city were cornfields, pastures, and delightful meadows, intermixed with pleasant streams, on which stood many a mill, whose clack was grateful to the ear. "Beyond them a forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts and game, stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls." These wild bulls, the writer thought, were probably the Taloos, or like animals of Andalusia in Spain, which are not large. From the remains which occasionally turn up we may surmise, with Mr. Howitt, that the breed was more likely much the same as the ancient British stock which Sir Walter Scott tells us ranged the old Caledonian forest, and of which the famous Chillingham herd forms the last expiring relics. In this forest flourished abundant yew trees, whence were drawn goodly store of the national weapon, the bow. Here, according to Matilland's *History of London*, disafforested in the reign of Henry III., A. D. 1218. A considerable breadth, however, seems to have been retained as hunting and sporting ground for the sovereign. We find Henry VIII., by proclamation addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, denouncing imprisonment and further penalties against all such as presumed to hunt, hawk, partridge, pheasant, or heron within his Palace at Westminster to "St. Gyles in the Fields, and from thence to Islington, to our Lady of the Oke, to Highgate, to Hornsey Parke, to Hampstead Heath, and from thence to his said Palace of Westminster." His daughter Elizabeth used to frequent Islington and Highgate Woods for hunting and hawking. She took up her quarters at Canonbury Tower, and her courtiers had houses around, amid woods and gardens. Mr. Howitt speaks of Ealeigh's house still remaining as the "Pied Bull" at Islington. Alarms at the inordinate extension of London disturbed, towards the latter part of her reign, the mind of the great Queen. A proclamation appeared, dated at Norwich, July 7, 1580, forbidding any "further buildings being erected by any class of people, within the limits of the said city, or within three miles from any of its gates; also not more than one family should live in one house, and that such families should not take inmates." The penalty for infringing this stringent sumptuary law was imprisonment without bail till good security was found for keeping the enactments. The figures which were thought to justify these arbitrary restrictions may well provoke a smile in our day. Harrison's *Description of England* sets down the population of England, in the year 1575, as 4,000,000. Of this population 500,000 is the population of London from 1377, when it was only 35,000, the metropolis of Elizabeth's reign would not exceed 140,000. The Stuarts were equally haunted by fears of the growth of London. James I. had scarcely come to the throne when he ordered all such houses as had been erected contrary to Elizabeth's proclamation to be pulled down. In 1617, and again in 1622, all nobles, knights, and gentlemen were ordered to go hence, with their families, and continue to remain in their country-houses till they were called again to Parliament in order to restrain what the Scottish Solomon terms a "ricketty distemper in the head of the kingdom which occasioneth a flux of humours to approach the Court." Nor was Cromwell, as Mr. Howitt shows, a whit the wiser in this respect. In 1656 a fine of one year's rent was ordered against any offender who had erected a house having less than four acres of land attached to it, and of 100*l.* against any one who had erected a house without land. These proclamations seem to have remained a dead letter, save that they served occasionally as means for the extortion of bribes by favourites about the Court. So limited at this time was the public locomotion that in 1620 there were only twenty-five hackney coaches in all London and Westminster. These having increased in 1635, the King ordered that no hackney coach should be used for anything but to carry people into and out of London at least three miles—not from one part of town to another, "because they obstructed the streets and rendered them dangerous to His Majesty, his beloved consort, and the nobility," besides rendering hay and provender dear. No more than fifty hackney coachmen were allowed, but Cromwell extended the number to two hundred.

The "northern heights" of London had up to this time remained unscaled by the gathering phalanx of life at their base. Mr. Howitt's practice being to abstain from giving authorities, it is not always easy to check or to appreciate the sources on which he depends for his opening statements. We look in vain in Mr. Kemble for the very apocryphal grant of the manor of Hampstead from Edgar the Peaceable, in 978, to his Minister Mangoda. As Edgar died in 975, there is here either a mistake in the figures, or something very like a forgery on the part of the monks of Westminster, to whom we are told the manor was granted on its lapse to the Crown after the death of Mangoda without heirs. It is named as consisting of five hydes in Edward the Confessor's grant on restoring the Cathedral of Westminster. Its value was only 100*s.* In Domesday, where the account is somewhat confused, it was returned as only 60*s.* The chief villain was one Ralph Peverel; a Norman, so adds Mr. Howitt, who had married Ingelrica, the Conqueror's discarded mistress. In the reign of Edward II. the convent of Westminster received by grant from Sir Roger Brabazon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the adjoining manor of Belsize, comprising a house with 57 acres of land. At the dissolution of monasteries the manor of Hampstead was conferred on the bishopric of Westminster, to which Thomas Thirlby was consecrated in 1540. In nine years the Bishop had alienated nearly all the property of the see, and it was reduced to a deanery; when the Crown obtained possession of Hampstead manor, then valued at £65 15*s.* yearly, Edward conferred it upon Sir Thomas Wroth, whose grandson, Sir Robert—the husband of Lady Mary Dudley, niece of Sir Philip Sidney, and author of *Urania*, in imitation of the *Arcadia*—ordered it by will to be sold. It thus passed to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Lord Campden, and from his family to the Noels, through the marriage of his daughter Juliana with Sir Robert Noel of Burleigh in Rutlandshire. In 1707 the manor was purchased by Sir W. Langhorne, a wealthy East India merchant, lord also of the manor of Charlton in Kent. Failing issue of Sir William, both estates passed by remainder to Sir John Conyers, and on his death to Margaret Maryon, and next to her son, the Rev. John Maryon, whose grand-daughter marrying General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, the property devolved upon their only son, the present owner, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson.

The primitive village of Hampstead—anciently written Hamestede, simply the "homestead"—first drew to itself the seekers of health and pleasure by the attraction of its mineral waters. In the reign of Henry VIII. it is said to have been inhabited by a colony of washerwomen, but by the beginning of the eighteenth century it had become a regular watering-place. Handbills and the advertising puffs of the day duly set forth the attractions of concerts, raffles, races on the heath, entertainments at Belsize House, and "private marriages at Sion Chapel." A comedy called *Hampstead Heath*, acted at Drury Lane in 1706, gives a graphic picture of what was to the Cockney mind of the period the "nearest show of *Paradise*." Belsize House, long in possession of the Wade family, and afterwards in that of the Earls of Chesterfield, was opened in 1720 as the prototype of Ranelagh or Vauxhall. The Lower Flask Tavern was another adjunct to Hampstead Wells. A paper in the Tatler, August 1709, speaks in terms of warning of the "raffling shop, secretly supported by a deep practitioner in the law." The numerous wells round London furnish a chapter by themselves to Mr. Howitt's book. Another is afforded by the feats of highwaymen, the most daring of which perhaps is the case of a Bill filed in the Court of Exchequer by John Everet, a notorious robber, to recover from Joseph Williams his proper share of 2,000*l.*, amassed by the fraternity by open and downright plunder and cutting of purses upon the heath; for which insult and contempt of court, the attorney, one Wreathock, who also practised on the highway, was committed to the Fleet for six months. Plaintiff and defendant both came to the gallows. Among famous denizens of this suburb, as villas began to dot its green solitudes, appear Lords Erskine and Chatham, the latter of whom passed at North End the mysterious years of his retirement and gloom. Poets, artists, and men of letters were drawn to these pleasant haunts. Steele had a cottage there in which Sir Charles Sedley had died. Addison and his friends often met in the gardens of the Bull and Bush. Akenside's friend Dyson bought him a house here; and Johnson took lodgings for his wife's health. Blake was wont to refresh his harassed spirit, or nurse his wayward fancy, in the company of his friend Linnell. In Leigh Hunt's cottage in the Vale of Health most of the first poetry of Keats was written. From Millfield Lane to Caen Wood was known as Poet's Walk, frequented by Hunt, Keats, Lamb, Hazlitt, and Coleridge. In Church Row lived the Aikins, and here Mrs. Barbauld set up her school, and wrote poems to the mild delight of her generation. The church and church-yard have yielded up an endless roll of more or less illustrious dead, whose memories have made their precincts classic or holy ground. Scarcely less rich in historical and biographical associations are the once secluded villages of Highgate and Hornsey. Muswell Hill, originally the "Moss-well"—another of the suburban spas—boasted a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Muswell, to which flocked crowds of pilgrims. This well, now called St. Dunstan's, has been but lately protected, Mr. Howitt writes, by Act of Parliament in the interest of the parishioners, and still retains much of its repute for medicinal properties.

The etymology or derivation of Islington has always been a puzzle with antiquaries. Hisseltone, Hyseldone, Yseldon, and Eyseldon are varieties, with which the name presents itself in early authorities. Isendune, Iscndon, and Iseltone occur in Domesday, and Isendone in the most ancient records of St. Paul's. The name as written over the stall of the prebend in the choir of St. Paul's was Iseldone, according to Dugdale, and the prebend was endowed with eight marks. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the *Islyngton prebenda de* stands as *xxl. xs. xd.* Lysons ridiculously takes the name to mean the "Hill of Iron," from the chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. Skinner still more absurdly derives it from "Gisel, a hostage in Anglo-Saxon." Sharon Turner in some respects comes nearer the mark in referring it to Yssellune, the "down of the Yssel." Mr. Howitt proposes to be the original name of the river of Wells which fell into the Fleet. Another suggests a far-fetched derivation from the "British word *Ishel*, 'lower,' and *twyn*, 'a fortified enclosure,'" indicating a fort or tower below Highgate or Hampstead. Mr. Howitt suspends his judgment, though he might safely have cast in his lot with Mr. Tomlins, who, in his *Antiquarian Perambulation of Islington*, decides on *Yset* or *Eyset* being the same as *Onsel*, the diminutive for *Ouse* or *Eyse*, the British for water or a river. Islington, accordingly, is the "town on the river." This is made absolutely clear by the occurrence in Domesday of an Iselingetuna, Esingatuna, or Isingetuna, in Norfolk, so called from its site on the Ouse or Isis. Of all the northern heights of London Islington is the most ancient in story. Battle Bridge perpetuates the tradition of Boadicea's last desperate stand against Paulinus, when 80,000 Britons fell before the legions of Suetonius. Whether the skeleton of the elephant disinterred here some years ago was a relic of the invading host, or a native of the British woods in prehistoric and semi-tropical times, Mr. Howitt has not given sufficient heed to palæontology to decide for us. He has brought in a curious note derived by Carte from the Mostyn papers touching the deputation who accompanied Llewelyn to London during the troubles in Wales under Edward I. The Snowhill barons were quartered at Islington, and entertained with the best that the country afforded. Unhappily they could not drink the wine and ale of London. The English bread they slighted, and the environs failed to supply milk enough for their party. Their pride, too, was galled by the vulgar staring of the Londoners at the strangers' outlandish garb. "No," chorussed the indignant Britons, "we will never again visit Islington except as conquerors." And from that instant they resolved to take up arms. Here the luckless Henry VI. was met by the insolent Warwick, and with every mark of ignominy escorted to the Tower. "Between Eyseldon and Shoreditch" his more fortunate conqueror, Edward IV., was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with addresses of congratulation. And hereabouts, after the defeat of Lambert Simnel, Henry VII. was saluted by a similar deputation. Either came, in 1557, the pensioners of Queen Mary, sent to greet the ambassadors of the Czar of Muscovy; and here, in the same year, a band of Protestants, including one John Rough, chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and an intimate friend of John Knox, were burnt at the stake. As the stream of history widens its bounds and landmarks, and becomes more fixed and sure the incidents of the local chronicle multiply upon us, and the compiler's work grows more minute. It is impossible for mere extracts to do justice to the fulness of the writer's details. Allowing for a certain tendency to mere book-making, as well as for a degree of prolixity natural enough to a veteran in letters, his work has in it an amount of pleasant reading to make it go down with the general public.

*The Northern Heights of London; or, Historical Associations of Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Hornsey, and Islington. By William Howitt. London: Longmans & Co. 1869.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

THE ex-President of the United States seems to have had the means of appreciating the truth of the old saying, that justice is never done to a man until he is dead. When Mr. Andrew Johnson retired to his home in Tennessee he was seized with illness, and his death was reported in Washington. Upon this, expressions of regret were general, and "a number of Republicans" paid tribute to Mr. Johnson's high personal integrity. This integrity is a feature in his character which hitherto Republicans have overlooked. While Mr. Johnson was in office there was scarcely a crime of which he was not accused. Mistakes of policy he undoubtedly committed; but he never used his office to promote private ends, and that could not be said of all his predecessors. He has appointed political supporters to lucrative positions—so has General Grant; and in one or two cases the new President does not appear to have been quite inaccessible to considerations of personal interest. So, at least, his own party are saying. The ex-President may find consolation for his own failures if he lives through the next four years. After all, he has not so much reason to complain of ingratitude as Mr. Seward, who, after rendering services to the Republican party equalled by no man living, and after having courageously laboured and suffered for it in times when its friends were few and far between, is allowed to pass unnoticed into retirement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.

ON the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, three men went on board the steamer *Belle of Memphis*, at Island No. 10 (says a St. Louis paper), and stated that they wished conveyance to Craig's Landing, some distance above. Two of them are brothers, named Darnell; the third is as yet unknown. All were armed with shotguns and pistols; but as this is a common practice in that section of country, nothing was thought of the circumstance, and it occasioned no remark. Opposite Watson's Landing, the Belle was hailed, and took on board a Captain Lane, his wife, and two children. A brother of the gentleman and a friend by the name of Edwards, who accompanied him as far as the stage plank, witnessed and shared his fate. The Darnells and their comrade appear to have been on the forecastle of the boat, and while Lane and his family were going up the stairs, one of them shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. The other Darnell, standing on the other side of the gangway, behind two passengers, immediately levelled his gun and shot Lane's brother, who was still on the bank, killing him instantly. The third member of the gang completed the triple murder by shooting Edwards, then forty yards distant and running for his life. The latter fell to the ground, writhing in agony, when the miscreant deliberately went ashore, walked up to his victim, shot him again, and thus finished the work of death. Captain Lane, in a dying condition, was carried on shore by the crew of the steamer, and left in the midst of his horror-stricken family. The anguish of the widow and fatherless children, thus robbed in an instant of husband and parent, may be imagined, but not described. After this wholesale slaughter, one of the assassins quietly told the captain of the Belle to "take good care of the lady and children, as they were nice people, and he would pay all expenses." He and his companions then departed unmolested, the passengers being apparently so paralysed by the scene as to be unable to even attempt their arrest. It is supposed that the affray originated in a family feud.

A TERRIBLE AMERICAN INVENTION.

A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS, A MILE AND A HALF DISTANT, TO BE KILLED IN FOUR MINUTES.

(Nashville Press and Times.)

SOME months ago a mechanical genius, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, told us he had an idea, which he was endeavouring to "work out," by which a very little army could be made irresistible against any number of enemies. He promised to let us have the benefit of the idea if he found that it could be made practicable. Since then he has diligently worked at it every evening, Sundays not excepted, bringing it "out" as he calls it. During these months his abstracted air, his isolation, the constant succession of hopes and fears about the success of his project, which would be visible on his face for days together, led many of his neighbours to suppose that he was more or less crazy. He brought his long and absorbing labours to a successful termination about four days ago, and had the gratification of testing the utility of his perfected idea, with the most complete evidence of its practicability. The invention consists of a range of guns of 0·76 bore and about 40 in. long, mounted on a carriage of very simple structure, to be hauled by one horse. The width of the carriage between the wheels is 6 ft. The gun barrels, twelve in number, are ranged apparently parallel to each other on this carriage. We say apparently, for their line of fire is not strictly parallel but divergent, so that at three hundred yards distant the twelve bullets sweep a line of about th

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, May* 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Arthur Howell, Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 17th April.

The services of Mr. P. Whalley are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, Mr. W. C. Turner, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 3rd April.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. W. Kaye, 2 months.
Mr. H. Balfour, 6 months.
Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 months.

Lieutenant G. Randell, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed as Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. F. Stack, Solicitor to Government, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Major T. C. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, British Burmah, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March, during the absence of Major H. T. Duncan, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant M. W. Gataker, Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted twenty days' preparatory leave from the 12th April, in order to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 15th of May.

Captain E. Temple, appointed to officiate as Political Assistant in Bundlecund and Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 31st March.

The following temporary arrangements in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, and Acting Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Bangalore, to act as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Assistnt Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to act as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Bangalore, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Puckle.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, vice Captain Thomson.

Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain A. N. Bruce, Political Agent, Harrowtee, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and eight days from the 20th April 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The following temporary promotions are sanctioned in the Commission of the Central Provinces :—

Raboo Berusur Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class to be Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. D. Sinclair, Assistant Settlement Officer of Raepore, to be Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. Alexander, of Her Majesty's 76th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in the Commission of British Burmah.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. Graves, C. B., Commandant 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The following Orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 40 of 2nd March 1869.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 27th February 1869, directing Lieutenant H. F. H. Bewell, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major Turton, or until further orders.

No. 65 of the 7th April 1869.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 25th March 1869, directing Captain T. H. Way, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Fitz, Gerald, proceeded on leave, and in addition to continue to act as Adjutant until further orders.

The leave of absence to England for nine months on private affairs, granted by the Government of Bengal to Captain F. Collingridge, Officiating Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, in Notification dated 22nd March 1869, is confirmed.

The services of Brigadier-General A. T. Wilde, C. B., C. S. I., of the Madras Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Captain Frederick Jervis Ripley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant William Hamilton, Lieutenant Francis William Grant, and Lieutenant Francis Newland Martin Maynard, 26th April 1869.

Supernumerary Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force :—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain J. W. McQueen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Hoste, or until further orders.

Corps of Guides.

Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Captain McQueen, appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 6th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Captain G. Stewart, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Campbell.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, V.C., Wing Officer, and Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the period Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Keyes, C.B., may officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain F. J. Keen, or until further orders.

Captain T. Higginson, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiata as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Pitcher, V. C.

Lieutenant A. Vallings, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Higginson.

Lieutenant A. P. Broome, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Vallings.

Lieutenant H. Howell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Broome.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. McC. Bruce, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, during the period Lieutenant A. J. D. Hawes may officiate as Wing Officer, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. Gaselee, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Bruce.

Ensign A. I. Shepherd, 2nd Wing Subaltern, (on probation), to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Gaselee.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain H. M. Pratt, Adjutant, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough of Captain W. C. Chowne, or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant B. E. Gowan, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain H. M. Pratt, appointed to the 6th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. Scott, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Gowan.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. C. Stewart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Captain G. C. Bird may officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. S. Carr, 1st Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Hammond, appointed to the 2nd Cavalry, or until further orders.

The letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st March 1869, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.

Colonel C. Cureton.
Colonel H. Milne.
Colonel D. M. Probyn, C.B & V.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nisbett.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Holroyd.
Major J. Doran.
Major J. T. Norgate.
Major F. D. Ogilvie.
Major T. Lamb.
Major F. A. Dickins.
Major G. A. Chesney.
Captain J. A. M. Patton.
Captain W. G. Murray.
Lieutenant N. Louis.
Lieutenant R. F. Lowis.
Lieutenant J. Waterhouse.
Lieutenant G. Strachan.
Surgeon R. Pringle.
Surgeon F. J. Earle.
Assistant Surgeon G. Grant.
Apothecary A. Conolly.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.

Colonel E. J. Lake, C.S.I., 6 months.
Colonel D. M. Probyn, C. B. & V. C., 2 weeks.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Germon, 6 months.
Lieutenant-Colonel, W. D. Bishop, 6 months.
Major C. N. McMullin, 6 months.
Major H. D. Battye, 6 months.
Major J. C. Bonamy, 6 months.
Captain C. W. Fletcher, 6 months.
Captain T. M. Sandys, 6 months.
Captain A. H. Prinsep, 6 months.
Captain J. C. Campbell, 6 months.
Captain J. R. Pearson, 6 months.
Lieutenant W. A. S. de V. Beauclerk, 6 months.
Lieutenant James Smith, 6 months.
Lieutenant H. S. Moules, 6 months.
Lieutenant J. Cook, 4 months.
Lieutenant R. Kitson, 6 months.
Surgeon H. A. Oldfield, 6 months.
Surgeon J. A. C. Hutchinson, 6 months.
Surgeon F. S. Sillifant, 6 months.
Assistant Surgeon A. V. Best, 6 months

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified viz.—

Captain N. M. Strover, from the 4th October 1866.
Honorary Ensign J. Lynch, from the 5th September 1867.
Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Williams, from the 9th March 1869.
Lieutenant James Smith, from the 21st March 1869.
Lieutenant T. Kinahan, from the 16th September 1868.
Captain R. H. Eades, from the 19th January 1869.

The services of Lieutenant A. W. Gairdner, of the 109th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Clarkson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade and posted to the Punjab,

Captain H. G. Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

The designation of the Chief Engineer and Under-Secretary in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, will henceforth be, in conformity with the usage elsewhere, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed six months' leave of absence on private affairs.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

Mr. C. H. Roberts is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal.

The designation of the Consulting Engineer and Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, will henceforth be, in conformity with the usage in Bengal and Oudh, Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th April, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

19th Hussars—Captain Robert Baring to be Major, vice Richardson, who retires on the pension of a Major. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Lieutenant Abel Henry Chapman to be Captain, vice Baring, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Lieutenant John Nethercote to be Adjutant, vice Chapman, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Cornet Joseph Boulderson to be Lieutenant, vice Nethercote, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st April, 1869.

The appointment of Lieutenant and Local Captain A. Kinloch, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be Station Staff Officer at Darjeeling, as published at page 79 of G. O. C. C. dated 1st March, 1869, has been cancelled. Dated 13th April, 1869.

Colonel J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant F. H. Kennedy, of the Invalid Establishment, are, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw pay in the Sirhind Circle.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Stephens, Bengal Cavalry, recently returned from leave to Australia, is appointed to do General duty at Rawul Pindee.

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. R. Francis, M. D., is posted to the Saugor circle of medical superintendence, during the absence on leave of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. B. Thring, or until further orders.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the Rifle Brigade having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

Captain C. D. Broadbent, 3rd Battalion.

Lieutenant C. B. Harenc, 5th Lancers, is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st May 1869.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on the 5th ultimo, the prescribed tests, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieutenant R. H. A. Quinet, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. C. Wynne, Royal Artillery.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign H. F. Turnbull, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Native Infantry.

Persian, under Clause VIII.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified :—

On the 2nd February, 1869.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot.
Assistant Apothecary C. Connolly, Sub-Medical Dept.

On the 5th April, 1869.

Lieutenant S. Smith, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant T. Howard, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant E. D. Fisher, 7th Hussars.
Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd battalion, 60th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant C. S. Harvey, (C. Battery, F. Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. F. Meiklejohn, (E. Battery, F. Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 1st May to the 1st August, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant J. R. Poole, (G. Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Darjeeling, from the 15th April to the 14th August, on private affairs.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Captain C. L. Dashwood, to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. FitzA. Way, to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant M. Stourton, to England, via Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant B. W. C. Firman, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant G. M. Shirley, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

37th Foot—Lieutenant R. E. F. H. Brooke, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. McD. Beamish, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

58th Foot—Lieutenant H. M. Saunders, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. S. Whitmore, to Delhi, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign W. J. A. Birch, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th July, to study the native languages.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant W. Forster, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

102nd Foot—Captain J. L. Seton, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. H. Carr, to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Major G. G. Cunliffe, (doing general duty at Rawul Pindee,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Late 38th Native Infantry—Major W. B. Peile, (doing general duty at Dinapore,) to Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor J. H. Smyth, (Ferozepore Arsenal,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th March to the 15th September, on medical certificate.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Wanted immediately two Apothecaries in the abovementioned Railway. Applications should be made to the undersigned in person, between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A.M., at the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Medical Department.

WM. SOLTAU ECCLES,
Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Byculla, 5th May, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," lately vacated by Joseph Bray, Esq. Apply to Cowasjee Jehanghier, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Vents, and Lucas. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to let, consisting of 4 Rooms, Bathroom, and Cook-room, suitable for bachelors, family, or office. Apply to 13 Meadow Street. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—"The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life" (being free from combination) issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent below the rates of all other offices in Bombay. Stamps paid for by the Company. For further particulars apply to HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against Loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighth per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Agent.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/8 do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" do. demand ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... } 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 3/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 5th May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 1/16d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... at Is. 11 3/4d. "
2 do. ..... at Is. 11 5/8d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at Is. 11 1/2d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

TRIESTE FLOUR.—100 barrels new Flour just received Overland from Trieste, and for sale by Bombay, 6th May, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ..... Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. 4 8
Bombay Do. Do. 3 0
Official Monthly Do. 1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH STOCK of the following :—

AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Saunders' Best Foolscap.
Lumsden's do.
Blotting Paper—Double Thick—all Colours.
Writing and Copying Ink, by Arnould and Stephens.
Account Books—of all sizes.
De La Rue's Playing Cards.
Watman's Drawing Paper—of all sizes.
Copying Paper—Foolscap and Letter size.
Lithographic Transfer Paper.
Do. do. Ink.
Do. Printing Ink.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of Sole Agents in India for Pateek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. Reference can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries with numerous special remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap ; Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," of Jan. 19, 1867. "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
and Wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. Rs. 1 post free.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April contains the first of a series of three articles on the late Viceroy. Copies may be had of the undersigned. Price Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS of the Government of India for 1868. Rs. 5-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK of INDUSTRIAL DESIGN ; forming a complete course of MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, by W. Johnson, A.I.C.E. Third edition. Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRADY'S Treatise on the HINDOO LAW of INHERITANCE, comprising the Doctrines of the various Schools, with the Decisions of the High Courts of the several Presidencies, and the Judgments of the Privy Council on appeal. Rs. 22.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, and SUNNUDS relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 7 volumes, with index volume. Rs. 56.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Amusement for the Rains.

PUNCH.—A set for the first twenty years, 1841 to 1861, in twenty volumes, scarlet cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA, prepared under the authority of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council.

Price ..... Rs. 3 8 CASH.
Free by post 4 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the sale of the Publications issued by the India Office.

DICKENS' WORKS, Illustrated Library edition, in twenty-six volumes, half bound, red morocco, gilt. Rs. 200.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Rearing of Children, Duties and Wages of Servants, Management of the Stables, and arrangements for Travelling : to which are added Receipts for Indian Cookery ; by a Lady Resident. Second edition. Rs. 3-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S JOURNAL of LIFE in the HIGHLANDS, from 1848 to 1861. Illustrated by eight beautifully executed Engravings on steel, 2 Chromolithographs, and seventy Wood Engravings. Handsomely bound. Rs. 20-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE VISION of PURGATORY and PARADISE, by Dante Alighieri, translated by the Rev. F. H. Carey, and illustrated by the designs of Gustave Doré. Quarto, cloth, uniform with the "Inferno." Rs. 32 ; on handsomely half bound morocco, Rs. 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECTIONS from the Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1806 to 1815, showing the political and social condition of the English in India FIFTY YEARS AGO, Rs. 5.

*** The three previous volumes embracing the years 1784 to 1805 are also procurable.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	"	0